

SOV/133-59-6-13/41

Thermal Performance of an Open Hearth Furnace when Blowing Oxygen or Oxygen Water Mixture into the Bath

temperature of the products of combustion, the decarburisation process proceeds less intensively and the heat absorption by the bath and the thermal coefficient of utilisation of the furnace working volume are lower than on blowing oxygen alone. The minimum average specific fuel consumption for heats in which the blowing with the oxygen-water mixture was commenced at the optimum moment for the experimental condition amounted to 107 kg/ton for the whole heat (at the same oxygen consumption as on blowing oxygen alone). 7) In the course of heats with blowing oxygen or oxygen water mixture, the temperature conditions of the furnace lining do not differ materially from ordinary heats, providing the thermal load is controlled according to the intensity of the evolution of carbon monoxide from the bath and normal conditions of normal combustion in the working volume are maintained. A high velocity of the processes taking place during blowing requires continuous watching of the thermal conditions of the heat (an appropriate automation of

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SOV/133-59-6-13/41

Thermal Performance of an Open Hearth Furnace when Blowing Oxygen or Oxygen Water Mixture into the Bath

the control of this process is necessary). 8) Under the experimental conditions the optimum moment for the beginning of blowing was found to be between 60 and 80 minutes after the beginning of charging of liquid iron. The optimum moment can be shifted nearer to the time of charging liquid iron, by decreasing the proportion of the cold component of the charge. However, the advisability of such a measure should be determined under the actual conditions of the economy of the process as a whole. There are 8 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentroenergochermet i Moskovskiy institut stali
(Tsentroenergochermet and Moscow Institute of Steel)

Card 6/6

CHALYKH, Yevgeniy Fedorovich; SOSEDOV, V.P., kand. tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; DYMOV, B.K., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S.,
red.izd-va; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn. red. [deceased]

[Technology of carbon-graphite materials] Tekhnologiya ugle-
grafitovykh materialov. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 304 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Carbon) (Graphite)

Dymov, G.

AID P - 3101

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 6/19

Author : Dymov, G.

Title : Interesting undertaking of Leningrad glider pilots

Periodical : Kryl. rod., 8, 6, Ag 1955

Abstract : The author describes the use of ground to air radio communication for glider pilot training. He mentions the types of radio station used for this purpose. Names are given. Photo.

Institutions: 1. Aviation and Technical Club of Leningrad, 2. DOSAAF.

Submitted : No date

BRONNIKOVA, A.D.; DYKOV, I.E., red.; LECNT'YEVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Mental arithmetic for grades 3 and 4; a manual for teachers]
Ustnye vychisleniia po arifmetike v 3-4-kh klassakh shkoly;
posobie dlia uchitel'ia. Leningrad, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo
M-va prosv. RSFSR, Leningr. otd-nie, 1957. 134 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Arithmetic, Mental)

DYMOV, K.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Cellulose and Paper

2

The use of some organic sulfonic acids and inorganic salts for the preparation of hydrolytic sugar. K. Dymov. *Annuaire Ecole polytech. etat "Shtin" Sofia* 4: 49-75 (1950-52)(German summary).—The hydrolysis of dried wood (conifer) shavings was carried out in 7 stages; the temp. of the 1st stage was 120° and of the last stage, 180°. After every stage, which lasted 30 min., the shavings were washed and treated with fresh catalyst soln.; the sugar content of the soln. was detd. for each stage. The catalytic activity of asphalt exts. (I), PhSO_3H contg. some H_2SO_4 , spent sulfite liquor (II), and $\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_3$ soln. (III) was studied. I gave max. and III min. yields of total reducing substances. All catalysts, except II, catalyzed also the decomposition of the monosaccharides. G. Meguerian.

SOKOLOV, N.S. (Magadanskaya oblast'); POPOV, V.M. (Magadanskaya oblast');
DYMOV, K.M. (Magadanskaya oblast'); SHUVALOV, L.V. (Magadanskaya
oblast'); MATSUYEV, L.P.; BONDARENKO, I.G. (Magadanskaya oblast');
MAYO-ZNAK, Ye.S. (Magadanskaya oblast'); DZASOKHOV, Kh.B.
(Magadanskaya oblast')

Eliminate inefficiency in the operation of dredges. Kolyma 2i
no.1:4-7 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Nachal'nik gornogo upravleniya (for Sokolov). 2.Nachal'nik dragi
No.175 (for Popov). 3.Nachal'nik dragi No. 173 (for Dymov). 4.Nachal'nik
priiska im. Gastello (for Shuvalov). 5.Zamestitel' direktora Vsesoyuzno-
go nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zolota i redkikh metallov,
Magadan (for Matsuyev). 6.Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy
gornogo upravleniya (for Bondarenko). 7.Zamestitel' nachal'nika
proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela sovnarkhoza (for Mayo-Znak).
8.Nachal'nik priiska im. Chkalova (for Dzasokhov).
(Dredging machinery) (Hydraulic mining)

DYMOV, M.G. [Dymov, M.H.], otv.red.; BURAK, P.Yu., red.; VOL'SKIY,
V.G. [Vol's'kyi, V.H.], red.; ZDEORUK, I.A., red.; OVSYANNIKOV,
V.B., red.; TSITOVICH, O.Ye., red.; DEMCHUK, M., red.izd-va;
NEDOVIZ, S., tekhred.

[They have golden hands; story of Lvov Province corn growers who
have exceeded the thousand centner mark] U nykh zoloti ruky;
rozpovid' pro znatnykh kukurudzovodiv-tysiachnykiv L'vivshchyny.
L'viv, Knyshkovo-zhurnal'ne vyd-vo, 1958. 200 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Lvov Province--Corn (Maize))

GOBENZIAN, K.K.; DEMOV, V.N.

Basic parameters of the technology of producing wire of
high purity aluminum. Trudy Giprotsvetmetrabotki no.24:
284-297 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

DYMOV, V.V.

Chamber for the spectral analysis of gases in metals and alloys.
Trudy kom.anal.khim. 10:290-296 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii, Moskva.
(Gases in metals--Spectra)
(Chemical apparatus)

DYMOV, V.V.; LOBASHEV, B.P.; MARKELOV, V.V.; SABININ, P.G.

Structural characteristics of the hydrostatic extrusion equipment
designed by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous
Metallurgy. Sbor. trud. TSNIIICHM no.43:32-42 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

YAKOVLEV, P.Ya.; RAZUMOVA, G.P.; MALININA, R.D.; DYMOVA, M.S.

Use of thioacetamide for the determination of impurities in metallic niobium. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.1:90-93 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. I.P.Bardin Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow.

(Niobium--Analysis) (Acetamide)

YAKOVLEV, P.Ya.; DYMOVA, M.S.

Polarographic determination of copper, cadmium, and tin
(0.0005 - 0.01 percent) in molybdenum metal. Sbor. trud.
TSNIICHM no.24:133-135 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Molybdenum--Analysis) (Polarography)

YAKOVLEV, P.Ya.; RAZUMOVA, G.P.; DYKOVA, M.S.

Determination of tin nickel and iron metals. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM
no.24:168-171 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Nickel--Analysis) (Iron--Analysis) (Tin--Analysis)

DYMOVA, T.N.

MIKHEYEVA, V.I.; DYMOVA, T.N.

Investigating the interaction between boron trichloride and
hydrogen in the presence of aluminum and some of its alloys.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.11:2530-2538 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Boron chloride) (Hydrogen) (Aluminum)

DYMOVA, T.N.

MIKHEYEVA, V.I.; DYMOVA, T.N.

Using activated carbon in practical work with diborane and
boron trichloride. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.11:2539-2542 N '57.
(MIRA 11:3)

(Carbon, Activated) (Boron hydrides) (Boron chloride)

5(2), 18(6)

AUTHORS:

Mikheyeva, V. I., Dymova, T. N.,
Shkrabkina, M. M.

SOV/78-4-4-2/44

TITLE:

Preparation of Sodium Hydride (O polucheni
i sodiya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4,
pp 709-717 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

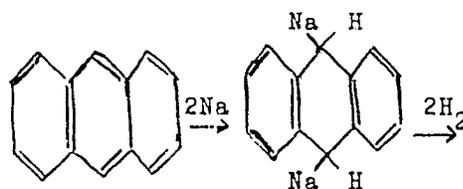
The conditions for a rapid synthesis of sodium hydride are given. Apparatus for carrying out the hydrogenation of sodium under static conditions and by using circulating hydrogen are given in figures 1 and 2. The experiments showed that under static conditions of 200 to 400° only trace amounts of sodium hydride are formed. The reaction of sodium with hydrogen in circulating hydrogen and in the presence of mineral oils and their aromatic fractions led to the formation of sodium hydride with a purity of 97 %. The method is recommended for producing sodium hydride in technical quantities. The synthesis of the sodium hydride was carried out with an addition of 0.5 - 1 % (relative to the weight of sodium) mineral oil and under a hydrogen pressure of 2 atmospheres

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Preparation of Sodium Hydride

SOV/78-4-4-2/44

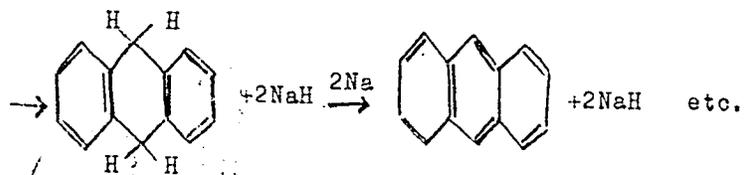
absolute pressure at $250 - 270^{\circ}$ in a reactor utilizing a mechanical stirrer (stirring velocity of 300 rpm). The process produces a product of 93 % sodium hydride in three hours. Using a 0.25 - 0.5 % aromatic catalyst 97 % sodium hydride was prepared under the same conditions. Table 2 gives a complete review of the yields given by various reactions. The effect of the catalyst added to the hydrogenation of the sodium is indicated in Figure 5. The activating effect of the aromatic substances is discussed, and it is assumed that these molecules provide a locus at which the sodium and hydrogen become proximally attached and react together:



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Preparation of Sodium Hydride

SOV/78-4-4-2/44



There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 42 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 27, 1958

Card 3/3

5.2400 also 2209

84213
S/078/60/005/010/003/021
B004/B067AUTHORS: Dymova, T. N., Vysheslavitsev, A. A.TITLE: Production of Sodium Hydride ✓PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 10,
pp. 2153-2156

TEXT: The authors describe a method of producing sodium hydride without using catalysts and emulsifiers. Electrolytic hydrogen and electrolytic sodium with 98.5% Na, compressed in gas bottles, served as initial substances according to ГОСТ 3279-55 (GOST 3279-55). The apparatus schematically shown in Fig. 1 consisted of an electrically heated autoclave with a stirring mechanism (400 - 700 rpm). 23 - 46 g of purified Na, freed from oil, were introduced into the autoclave. After the air had been displaced by hydrogen, it was heated (pressure of 2 - 4 atm); at 100°C, the stirring mechanism was switched on, and the temperature was increased to 280 - 350°C. The autoclave was emptied in nitrogen atmosphere. The product obtained was decomposed with water in an

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Production of Sodium Hydride

84213

S/078/60/005/010/003/021

B004/B067

apparatus shown in Fig. 2, the volume of the hydrogen released was measured, and NaOH was titrated. The authors give equations for the correction of the analysis for the metallic sodium and NaOH content of sodium hydride. Table 1 gives the data of the first series of experiments. The stirring mechanism was frequently interrupted. The second series (Table 2) was made with a stirring mechanism which the authors described as "elastic", and whose shaft was equipped with knives or narrow steel rods. This mechanism was very efficient, and a preparation was obtained with 91-98% NaH. An increase of pressure to 25 atm gave no better results. Above 350°C NaH was decomposed. The authors thank V. I. Mikheyeva and A. A. Zinov'yev for advice. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references: 1 Soviet, 8 US, 3 British, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1959

Card 2/2

21332

S/078/61/006/004/001/018
B121/B216

11.2222

AUTHORS: Dymova, T. N., Sterlyadkina, Z. K., Safronov, V. G.

TITLE: A method for preparing magnesium hydride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 4, 1961, 763-767

TEXT: The present work discusses methods for the preparation of magnesium hydride and describes optimum conditions for a rapid and efficient preparation from the elements. Electrolytic magnesium of a purity of 99.3% and electrolytic hydrogen were used as initial materials. The synthesis was carried out in a rotating autoclave at 120-150 rpm, filled to one quarter with steel balls for grinding and mixing the material. The initial hydrogen pressure was 100-200 kg/cm². The resulting magnesium hydride was analyzed by measuring the hydrogen volume formed by reaction of magnesium hydride with a 5% solution of chromic anhydride. The reaction sets in at 260-270°C but comes to a stop when about 75% MgH₂ has formed because the magnesium becomes incrustated with the hydride. The yield was increased to 79% by applying a pressure of 200-300 kg/cm², increasing

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A method for preparing ...

the temperature to 400-450°C and extending the reaction time to 15 hr. A yield of 98% magnesium hydride, leaving less than 1% unreacted magnesium was obtained by using 0.7% iodine as catalyst at a reaction temperature of 380-450°C and continuous grinding of the solid phases during 5-6 hr (Table). The reaction was also carried out by using carbon tetrachloride and a copper-magnesium alloy of the composition Mg_2Cu as activators. Grinding the reagents at 420°C in the presence of 1.5% CCl_4 yielded 85% magnesium hydride after 2 hr, and 100% magnesium hydride after 6 hr. The role of the activators is discussed. It is assumed that in the case of iodine catalyst an intermediate, magnesium subiodide, forms according to the reaction $MgI_2 + Mg = 2MgI$, which then reacts with hydrogen to form magnesium hydride. With carbon tetrachloride as activator, alkyl magnesium chloride is probably formed as well as magnesium subchloride. The authors thank V. I. Mikheyeva for discussion. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc.

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--332

S/078/61/006/004/001/018
B121/3216

A method for preparing ...

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S.
Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and
Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of
Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1960

X

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21332

S/078/61/006/004/001/018
B121/B216

A method for preparing ...

Table: Temperature dependence of the magnesium hydride yields obtained by addition of iodine. Legend: 1) Mg in g; 2) reaction conditions; 3) duration in hr; 4) consumption of H₂ in kg/cm²; 5) percentage in the product; 6) Mg_{мет}; 7) calculated H₂ consumption

Mg, g (1)	(2) Выдержка		Расход H ₂ , кг/см ² (4)	Процент содержания в продукте (5)		
	t°, C	длительность, (3) часы		MgH ₂	Mg _{мет} (6)	MgO
100	200	5	25*	42,58	52,05	3,77
100	250	4,5	45	70,06	27,07	1,87
100	300	4,5	50	88,56	11,09	1,5
100	350	4,8	55	88,13	7,44	3,43
100	380	5,0	65	96,94	9,72	1,32
200	420—	6,0	120**	97,19	0,47	2,09
200	—450					
	390—	6,0	120**	98,44	0,6	1,5
	—400					

(7) Расчетный расход H₂: * 60,3 кг/см²; ** 116,3 кг/см².

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S/078/61/006/004/002/018
B121/B216

11.2222

AUTHORS: Dymova, T. N., Sterlyadkina, Z. K., Yeliseyeva, N. G.

TITLE: Some properties of magnesium hydride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 4, 1961, 768-773

TEXT: The present paper describes the behavior of magnesium hydride towards water and aqueous solutions. The magnesium hydride was prepared from the elements with addition of iodine (T. N. Dymova, Z. K. Sterlyadkina, V. G. Safronov, Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 4, 1961, 763-767). [Abstracter's note: See abstract no. S/078/61/006/004/001/018]. This magnesium hydride was found to be comparatively unreactive. Only 56% of the hydride had hydrolyzed after 31 days (Fig. 2). Hydrolysis of magnesium hydride with solutions of sulfuric acid, chromic acid, potassium dichromate, ammonium chloride and cerium sulfate proceeds very rapidly. Treatment with aqueous solutions of sodium chlorate, boric acid, hydrogen peroxide, iodine in potassium iodide, and with slight amounts of cobalt and nickel lead to partial decomposition of magnesium hydride (Table 2). In a mixture of magnesium hydride, magnesium oxide, and metallic magnesium

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Some properties of magnesium hydride

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B121/B216

chromic acid selectively passivates the magnesium and quantitatively dissolves the magnesium hydride and magnesium oxide. A rapid method for determining magnesium hydride- magnesium oxide - magnesium metal mixtures was developed; it consists of measuring the volume of hydrogen liberated in sulfuric- and in chromic acid. The authors thank V. I. Mikheyeva for his valuable advice. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshechey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1960

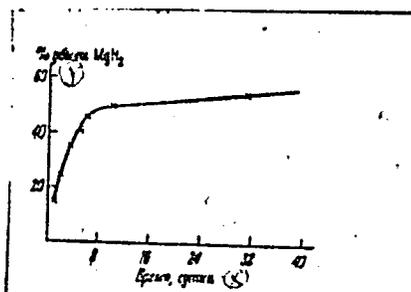
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Some properties of magnesium hydride

Fig. 2: Decomposition of magnesium hydride in water.
Legend: (x) time in days,
(y) percentage of MgH_2 decomposed.



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X

Some properties of magnesium hydride

Table 2: Influence of various substances on the hydrolysis of magnesium hydride and metallic magnesium. Legend: 1) substance; 2) concentration in the solution; 3) quantity of hydrogen, ml, liberated by one gram of the substance in 15 min; 4) magnesium; 5) magnesium hydride; 6) average value; 7) no reaction; 8) cobalt salt; 9) nickel salt; 10) traces; 11) ditto; 12) theoretically, quantitative hydrolysis of 1 g of MgH_2 yields 1702.20 ml of H_2 and 1 g of Mg 921.60 ml of H_2 .

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Some properties of magnesium hydride

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Table 2

① Вещество	② Концентрация раствора	③ Количество водорода в мл, генерируемое за 15 мин. в 1 г вещества					
		④ магнии			⑤ оксида магния		
		1	2	среднее	1	2	среднее
H ₂ O	—	⊖ Реакция не идет			69,13	81,59	75,51
H ₂ SO ₄	1N	910,14	910,70	913,42	1068,35	1056,15	1062,25
NH ₄ Cl	1N	868,58	841,66	855,09	1043,80	1006,20	1055,00
CrO ₃	5%	⊖ Реакция не идет			1060,20	1048,80	1054,50
K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	5%	⊖ Реакция не идет			1033,05	1053,05	1043,10
KMnO ₄	5%	⊖ Реакция не идет			1043,00	1074,00	1058,50
(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₈	5%	497,24	452,41	474,73	1043,00	1074,00	1058,50
NaClO ₂	5%	⊖ Реакция не идет			108,55	104,41	106,48
Ce(SO ₄) ₂	5%	909,51	902,3	905,90	1060,58	1084,13	1072,35
H ₃ BO ₃	5%	⊖ Реакция не идет			233,79	254,13	248,96
⑨ Соли кобальта	⑥ Следы	⊖ То же			514,47	569,2	541,74
⑩ Соли никеля	⑦ То же	⊖ То же			404,00	396,35	400,20
H ₂ O ₂	5%	⊖ То же			365,78	386,19	375,98
I ₂ в KI	0,1N	⊖ То же			165,33	183,70	174,51
NaOH	1N	⊖ Реакция не идет					

⑧ Теоретически при полном гидролизе 1г MgH₂ выделяется 1702,20 мл H₂ и 1г Mg — 821,60 мл H₂.

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DYMOVA, T.N.; YELISEYEVA, N.G.

Preparation of magnesium hydrohalides and some of their
properties. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.7:1574-1578 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Magnesium halides)
(Magnesium hydrides)

45271

S/020/63/148/003/023/037
B117/B18611.1240
11.2222AUTHORS: Dymova, T. N., Yeliseyeva, N. G., Selivokhina, M. S.

TITLE: Thermal stability of sodium aluminum hydride

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 3, 1963, 589-590

TEXT: The behavior of sodium aluminum hydride during heating was investigated by the thermal differential method with the aid of N. S. Kurnakov's pyrometer. The preparation containing 98% NaAlH_4 was obtained according to a modified method described in H. Clasen's patent (44277 IV a/12i, Feb. 10, 1960). It was heated in dry argon in vacuum up to $700-750^\circ\text{C}$ and subsequently cooled to $100-80^\circ\text{C}$. Results: During heating, all phase transformations take an endothermic course. NaAlH_4 melts at 178°C . At $290-298^\circ\text{C}$, further heating causes a violent decomposition of NaAlH_4 into $\text{NaH} + \text{Al} + 3/2 \text{H}_2$, and at $422-432^\circ\text{C}$, a dissociation of the NaH into $\text{Na} + 1/2 \text{H}_2$. Both reactions are accompanied by a strong gas separation. At $660-664^\circ\text{C}$, the phase transformation takes place without

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Thermal stability of sodium ...

S/020/63/148/003/023/C37
B117/B186

change of the gas volume, and corresponds to the melting of the metallic aluminum separated during decomposition of NaAlH_4 . The exothermal effect found on the cooling curve at $560-658^\circ\text{C}$ seems to indicate the reversible character of the last-mentioned reaction. During further cooling, the formation of NaH from the elements in the form of a white precipitate of finest NaH needles could be observed at $422-410^\circ\text{C}$. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR) ✓

PRESENTED: October 9, 1962, by I. I. Chernyayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1962

Card 2/2

DYMOVA, T.N.; SELIVOKHINA, M.S.; YELISEYEVA, N.G.

Thermal stability of potassium aluminum hydride. Dokl. AN
SSSR 153 no.6:1330-1332 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.I. Chernyayevym.

REF ID: A4034591

ORIGIN: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki, Akademiya nauk SSSR (Institute
of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

DATE: 25Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 10, 10

REF ID: 003

OTHER: 002

ГОМОЗА, М.С.; ГЕНЗЕР, М.С.; ДЫРОВА, Т.Н.; СИДОРОВ, В.Ф.; ПАДЕЛЬНОВ, В.М.;
СЕМОРОВ, В.Н.; КУТНАЕВ, К.А.; КИРИШЧИКОВ, И.К.

Finding and removing the causes of defects at points of decrease
in knitting cotton stockings. Leg. pron. 17 no. 7:43-47 J1 '57.
(MIRA 10:9)

(Hosiery, Cotton)

Dymova, V. N.

GOMZA, M.S.; GENZER, M.S.; DYMOVA, V.N.; SIDOROV, V.F.; FADEYEV, V.M.
SKOMOROKHOV, V.N.; KUTNAYEV, K.A.; KIRYUSHICHEV, I.K.

Remedying defects at points of decrease in flat-knit
stockings. Leg.prom. 17 no.8:40-42 Ag '57.
(Hosiery)

(MIRA 10:10)

DYMOVICH, N. A.

PA 15/49T82

USSR/Medicine - Lungs, Abscess

Sep 48

Medicine - Actinomyces, Pulmonary

"Chronic Pulmonary Abscesses Without the Presence
of Drumstick Finger (Actinomyces of the Lungs),"
N. A. Dymovich, Cand Med Sci, First Faculty Surg
Clinic imeni Acad S. I. Spasokukotakiy, Second Moscow
Med Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 8 pp

"Khirurgiya" No 9

Discusses various cases of chronic pulmonary abscesses.
Concludes that absence of drumstick finger is a major
symptom of actinomyces of lungs.

15/49T82

DYMOVICH, N. A.

33550

Sluchay Bolezni Mari-Bamb-ergera. Loruriya, 1949, No 10, c. 56-59

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

Dymovich, N.A.

DYMOVICH, N. A.

History of preliminary treatment of wounds and application of permanent sutures. *Khirurgia*, Moskva No. 6, June 50. p. 53-60

1. Of the Faculty Surgical Clinic imeni Spasokukotek (Director--
A. N. Bakulev, Active Member Academy of Medical Sciences), Second Moscow
Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

DYMOVICH, N.A.

DYMOVICH, N. A.

Significance of barrel-fingers in the prognosis of suppurative diseases of the lungs. *Klin. med. Moskva* 28:7, July 50. p. 73-5

1. Of the First Faculty Surgical imeni Academician S. I. Spasokukotskiy Clinic (Director--Prof. A. N. Bakulev, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin, Moscow.

OML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

DYMOVICH, N.A.

DYMOVICH, N.A.

History of preliminary treatment and continuous sutures of wounds.
Uchen. zapiski vtor. moskov. med. Inst. Stalina Vol 2:11-19 1951.
(CINL 21:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Faculty Surgical Clinic imeni
Spasokukotskiy (Director--Active Member of the Academy of Medical
Sciences USSR A.N. Bakulev).

DYMOVICH, N.A., dotsent

Tuberculosis of the spleen. Vest. khir. 77 no.1:113-116 Ja '56
(MIRA 9:5)
1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav.-prof. G.P. Zaytsev) 2-go
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni. I.V. Stalina.
(TUBERCULOSIS, SPLENIC
Recur., surg.)

DYMOVICH, M.A.

Bilateral hyperplasia of the breasts. Sov.med. 21 Supplement:20
'57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki II Moskovskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(BREAST--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

Dymovich, N.D.

RECEPTION

"Propagation of Decimeter Radio Waves Under Conditions Prevailing in a Large City", by N.D. Dymovich, Elektrosvyaz', No 1, January 1958, pp 26-33.

Report on measurements of the field intensity in the decimeter range in Leningrad and the conditions, when the receiving antenna is placed below roof level. An empirical formula is derived from the results of these measurements, and is found to be in good agreement with that of other investigators (see, for example, Akens and Lacy, Proceedings IRE, Vol 38, No 11, page 1950; Joseph Fisher, Electronics, September 1949, W.R. Young, Bell System Technical Journal, No 6, 1952, and G. Braun, RCA Review, No 9, 1948, and Epstein & Peterson, Proceedings IRE, No 5, 1953).

Card 1/1

3(1), 9(3)
AUTHORS:

06537
SOV/142-2-2-13/25
Ryzhkov, Ye.V., Bukhterin, A.Ya., Dymovich, N.D.,
Ivanov, N.I., Markov, Yu. V.

TITLE: A Panoramic, Automatic Ionosphere Station

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika,
1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 227-233 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper contains a description of a panoramic, auto-
matic ionosphere station (PAIS - panoramnaya avtoma-
ticheskaya ionosfernaya stantsiya) working in the range
of 0.5 - 28 megacycles. The PAIS was developed at the
Kafedra antenn i rasprostraneniya radiovoln Leningrad-
skogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi imeni M.
A. Bonch-Bruyevicha - LEIS - (Chair of Antennas and
Radio Wave Propagation of the Leningrad Electrical En-
gineering Institute of Communications imeni M.A.
Bonch-Bruyevich). This PAIS version was based on an
ionospheric station developed and built during the
period of 1953-1955 [Ref 1]. In this version, the
working range and the transmitter power were increased,
the ionogram at the screen of the panoramic indicator

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A Panoramic, Automatic Ionosphere Station ⁰⁶⁵³⁷ SOV/142-2-2-13/25

was improved and a simpler automation was used, satisfying the requirements for the International Geophysical Year. The new version has the following features: 1) Range of operating frequencies 0.5-28 mc. 2) Pulse power 15 kw. 3) Frequency of pulse sequences 50 cycles. 4) Duration of rectangular pulses 100 microseconds. 5) Receiver sensitivity 1 ~ 2 microvolts at a signal-to-noise ratio not less than 3. 6) The indicator with a linear sweep facilitates observations at any of the working frequencies within 4,000 km. 7) The panoramic indicator facilitates observations up to an altitude of 1,500 km. The scale of the frequency scanning is semilogarithmic. 8) With automatic operation, 15 seconds are required for passing thru the frequency range. 9) Program control facilitates automatic recording of ionograms 1, 2, 4 or 12 times per hour with automatic start-stop of the station. The station may also be operated manually. The authors further describe the block diagram of the station, the master generator, the modulator and the transmitter, the receiver, the indicators, the auto-

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A Panoramic, Automatic Ionosphere Station

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SOV/142-2-2-13/25

matic controls and the antennas. Impact excitation pulses are shaped in the modulator. These same pulses are also used for starting the indicator scanning and the modulation of the output stages of the transmitter. The voltage with a frequency of 0.5 - 28 mc from the master generator unit is amplified in the transmitter and fed to the antennas. The aforementioned master generator voltage is fed simultaneously to the receiver for performing the electrical coupling of the receiver and transmitter tuning. The receiver works on two IF frequencies, 30 and 29.1 mc. The master generator contains the following tubes: one 6N1P, five 6Zh5P, two 6N15P. The modulator/transmitter unit consists of three 6N1P, one GU-50, one 6P9 and one GMI-83. A Z1LO-33 indicator tube is used. Figure 2 is a general view of the PAIS, while figure 5 shows the transmitter/modulator unit. Presently, the station described in this paper is operated on the test ground of the Leningradskoye otdeleniye Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zemnogo magnetizma i rasprostraneniya radiovoln (Leningrad Branch of the Scientific Research

Card 3/4

A Panoramic, Automatic Ionosphere Station

06537

SOV/142-2-2-13/25

Institute of Earth Magnetism and Radio Wave Propagation).
There are 3 photographs, 4 block diagrams and 3 Soviet
references.

This article was recommended by the
kafedra antenn i rasprostraneniya radiovoln Leningrad-
skogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi imeni M.
A. Bonch-Bruyevicha (Chair of Antennas and Radio Wave
Propagation of the Leningrad Electrical Engineering
Institute of Communications imeni M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1958

Card 4/4

DYMOVICH, N. D., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into the propagation of decimeter radio waves in cities." Leningrad, 1960. 10 pp; (Ministry of Communication USSR, Leningrad Electrical Engineering Inst of Communications im Prof M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich); 240 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 153)

S/194/61/000/009/044/053
D271/D302

9,1310

AUTHOR: Dymovich, N.D.

TITLE: Diffraction of electromagnetic waves in a rectangular slot of a plane screen

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1961, 47, abstract 9 I266 (Tr. uchebn. institov svyazi, M-vo svyazi SSSR, 1960, no. 4, 3-8)

TEXT: Using the Ritz method, a first approximation solution is found for the diffraction problem of a plane electromagnetic wave in a rectangular slot, of an arbitrary width, in an ideally conducting plane screen; the electric field vector is parallel to the edge of the screen. As an example the distribution of electric field in a very narrow slot is determined. The results obtained coincide with A. Sommerfeld's solution and also with the solutions derived by E. Groschwitz and H. Hönel for the normal incidence of the wave. 6 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

✓
B

Card 1/1

ARL029847

the earth. Measuring antenna radiation patterns in the vertical plane
narrow (on the order of one degree) patterns is apparently possible
the aid of a helicopter. An experiment is described in which the heli-
used for the measurement of radiation patterns from various and rhombic

SUB CODES: AC, EC

SICR: 1

BARDIN, N.I.; DYMOVICH, N.D.

Propagation of ultrashort radio waves in a large city. Elektrosviaz' 18
no.7:17-25 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

DYMOVICH, Nikolay Dmitriyevich; KUZ'MINOV, A.I., red.

[The ionosphere and its study] Ionosfera i ee issledovanie.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Energia," 1964. 39 p. (MIRA 17:6)

MIKHAYLOVLINA, A.A. [Myhailovlina, A.O.]; V'YUN, A.A. [V'ium, H.A.];
DYMOVICH, V.A. [Dymovych, V.O.]

Isolation and study of some substances from the mycelium of
Fusarium moniliforme, strain 2801. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.2:
31-33 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR i Institut mikrobiologii
AN USSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS) (FUSARIUM)

PIDOPLICHKO, N.M. [Pidoplichko, M.M.]; KAVETSKIY, R.Ye. [Kavets'kiy, R.IE.],
akademik; BILAY, V.I.; DYMOVICH, V.A. [Dymovych, V.O.]; SICHKA-
RENKO, O.A.

Study of the antiblastic properties of Penicillium Lk. fungi.
Dop. AN URSR no.5:656-661 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy onkologii i Institut
mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR. 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AN UkrSSR
(for Pidoplichko, Bilay).

BILAY, V.I.; PIDOPLICHKO, N.M. [Pidoplichko, M.M.]; DYMOVICH, V.A.
[Dymovych, V.O.]

Antibacterial properties of Penicillium L k. from the rhizosphere
of agricultural plants. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.1:31-36 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

PIDOPLICHKO, N.M. [Pidoplichko, M.M.]; BILAY, V.I.; DYMOVICH, V.A.
[Dymovych, V.O.]

Antibiotic properties of Penicillium L k. species acting on
phytopathogenic bacteria. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.1:37-40 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

BILAY, V.I.; PIDOPLICHKO, N.M. [Pidoplichko, M.M.]; NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.A.
[Nicol'ska, O.O.]; DYMOVICH, V.A. [Dymovych, V.O.]

Antifungal properties of Penicillium L k. Mikrobiol. zhur.
26 no.1:42-45 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

L 3405-66 EWT(1)/ETC(κ) IJP(c) WW

ACCESSION NR: AT5016962

UR/3154/65/000/002/0015/0026

AUTHOR: Dymovich, V. I.; Sysoyev, A. A.

TITLE: Design and some ion-optical characteristics of an electrostatic focusing system

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya elektronika, no. 2, 1965, 15-26

TOPIC TAGS: electrostatics, ion beam focusing, mass spectrometry

ABSTRACT: The authors present equations for multielectrode electrostatic focusing systems for use in crossed-field mass-spectrometer^{44,55} analyzers. Unlike two-electrode capacitors, the electrostatic focusing system described can be used to obtain fields of cylindrical, spherical, and toroidal configuration. In addition, by suitable choice of electrode potentials it is possible to produce an axially-symmetrical electric field, which cannot be produced by ordinary capacitors. The ion-optical characteristics of the electrostatic focusing system can be varied over a wide range by varying the electrode potentials. The equations for first-order focusing by means of this system are calculated by standard procedures. The electrode arrangement is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. A focusing system with electrodes spaced 1.3 mm apart (d_k) and with height (h_k) 5 mm and average radius

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L 3405-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016962

of curvature 140 mm, and subtending an angle (ψ) of 60° (total of 76 electrodes) was tested for focusing ability by means of a special set-up. Two types of field were used in the electrostatic focusing system, quasi-homogeneous and toroidal. The quasi-homogeneous field was used to determine the focusing of the beam and the dispersion, and the toroidal field to determine the dispersion and the effective angle of deflection. The experimental results agreed with the theoretical ones in spite of the fact that the precision and dimensional tolerances of the system were not too high. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 13 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: RP, OP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

L 3405-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016962

ENCLOSURE: 01 0

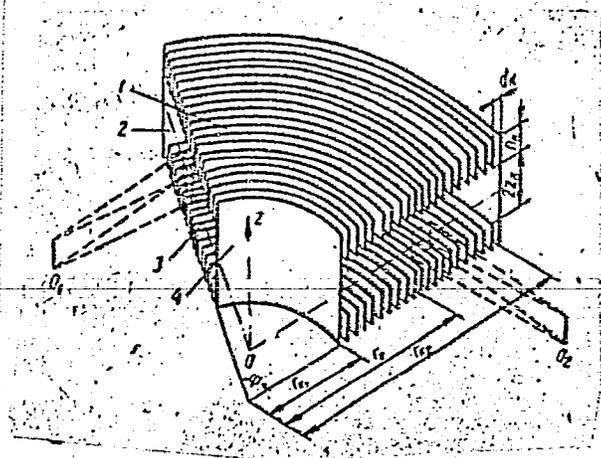


Fig. 1. Arrangement of electrodes of electrostatic focusing system.a

1, 3 - Two groups of axially-symmetrical electrodes; 2, 4 - solid side electrodes.

Card 3/3 *hd*

L 3406-66 EWT(1)/ETC(m) IJP(c) NW

ACCESSION NR: AT5016963

UR/3154/65/000/002/0033/0040

AUTHOR: Dymovich, V. I.; Osipov, G. A. 411, 55

31

EHI

TITLE: Use of source with quadrupole lenses to increase the resolving power of a mass spectrometer

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya elektronika, no. 2, 1965, 33-40

TOPIC TAGS: mass spectrometry, ion beam focusing, electrostatic quadrupole lens

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the ion-optical properties of quadrupole lenses used to produce ribbon-type ion beams, such as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The operation of the system with both positive and negative voltages on the lenses is discussed. The construction of the lenses is briefly described. The quadrupole lens source is designed in such a way that when installed in a mass spectrometer the focal plane of the source coincides with the plane of the exit slit of an ordinary source. The quadrupole-lens source was adjusted and its ion-optical properties were tested with electrons and ions of 2-kev energy by two methods, visual observation of the electron beam on a metallic screen covered with a luminor, and photography of the ion and electron beams on plates. The results were in good agreement with the calculations. In addition, the source was installed on a stan-

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L 3406-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016963

standard mass spectrometer (MI-1305), which was adjusted with the aid of a surface-ionization source. The quadrupole-lens source reduced greatly the background level in the mass spectrometer. It is concluded that the use of quadrupole lenses in mass spectrometers increases the transmission and the resolution when the mass spectrometers are employed with all sources. Since the ion-optical properties of the quadrupole-lens source depend on the ion energy, the source can be used both to suppress the ions produced during dissociative ionization and to register the ions by suitable adjustment of the source. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 13 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NR REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 006

SUB CODE: NP, OP

Card 2/3

L 3406-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016963

ENCLOSURE: 01

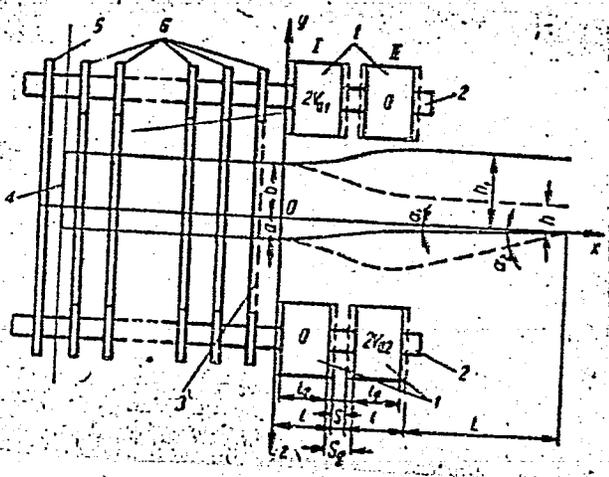


Fig. 1. Diagram of ion source with quadrupole lenses (the solid and dashed lines show two possible source connections).

Card 3/3 *Ad*

YAKUBOVICH, I.A.; PASKHIN, N.P.; VILYANSKIY, M.P.; BABIN, S.Ye.; SLAVUTSKAYA,
N.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: PARADNYA, P.I.; RUPNEVSKAYA, M.L.; FURISMAN,
V.I.; LEONOVA, L.F.; PACHKOV, A.S.; BACHURINA, K.M.; FECHIN, M.I.;
YUKSINA, L.A.; PONOMAREV, Yu.F.; DYMOVICH, Ye.I.; PIKUSOVA, R.A.

Production and use of synthetic water-soluble polyacrylamide
adhesives. *Ferm. i spirt.prom.* 30 no.8:32-34 '64.

1. Moskovskiy likero-vodochnyy zavod.

(MIRA 18:1)

BROK, V.A., kand.geogr.nauk; KOVALEVA, T.Ye., inzh.; KEL'CHEVSKAYA, L.S.,
starshiy inzhener; IZHAIIRSKAYA, I.A., starshiy inzhener;
KUKHARSKAYA, V.L.; PAKHNEVICH, K.P., inzh.; DYMovich, Yu.L.,
inzh.; VOROB'YEVA, T.P., inzh.; PAKHNEVICH, S.Ya., otv.red.;
LEONTOVICH, B.V., nauchno-tekhn.red.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.;
SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on Kemerovo Province] Agroklima-
ticheskiy spravochnik po Kemerovskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidro-
meteor.izd-vo, 1959. 135 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Novosibirsk. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya.
2. Novosibirskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (for
Brok, Kovaleva, Kel'chevskaya, Iznairakaya, Kukharakaya, K.P.
Pakhnevich, Dymovich, Vorob'yeva). 3. Direktor Novosibirskoy
gidrometeorologicheskoy observatorii (for Leontovich).
(Kemerovo Province--Crops and climate)

~ ДИМОВСКИЙ, Н. М.

ДИМОВСКИЙ, Н. М.

Dymovskiy, N. M. "Some problems of organization of potato seed growing in kolkhozes," *Selektsiya i semenovedstvo*, 1949, No. 3, p. 11-13

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statay, No. 14, 1949).

DYDOWSKA, Z.

KONOPACKA B., JANICKI M., DYDOWSKA Z.

Robaki i pierwotniaki przewodu pokarmowego ludności miasta
Warszawy w latach 1940-1943. Helminths and intestinal protozoa
in Warsaw population in 1940-43. Med. dozw. mikrob. 2:3-4
1950 p. 506-98.

1. Of the National Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw.
CIRL Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

DYMOWSKA, Z.

Agglutination and complement-fixation of Leptospira, in relation
to the method of culture. Med. dosw. mikrob., Warsz. 4 no. 1:105-114
Jan-Mar 1952.
(CJML 22:4)

1. Of the National Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw.

DYMOWSKA, Z.

STUDIA NAJWAZNIEJSZE W ZAKRESIE
Studies on leptospirosis in the Warsaw region. *Mad. dozw. mikrob.*,
Warsz. 4 no. 3:393 1952. (GML 23:3)

1. Summary of work progress presented at 11th Congress of Polish
Microbiologists held in Krakow May 1951. 2. Warsaw.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol. 8/9 Med. Micro. Sept 55

DYMOWSKA, Z.

2665. DYMOWSKA Z., KOZŁOWSKA D. and WŁODEK Z.*Odczyn wiązania dopełniacza i odczyn z lepny z leptospirami u zwierząt. Agglutination and complement fixation tests with different species of leptospira in animals PRZEGL. EPIDEM. 1953, 7/2 (119-124) Tables 3
Among 325 animals examined in Warsaw in 1952 for leptospira antibodies by the agglutination and CF test dogs proved to be infected in 55%, 10% with *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* and 43.4% with *L. canicola*. Of bovine sera 58% agglutinated with *L. grippotyphosa* and *L. mitis*. Swine sera agglutinated *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*, *L. grippotyphosa*, *L. pomona* and *L. mitis* in 13.7%. Wild rats agglutinated in 22.5% of the sera with *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*.
Vervoort - Amsterdam

DYMOWSKA, Zofia; WOYCIECHOWSKA, Stanisława; KOZŁOWSKA, Danuta; WŁODEK,

Serological investigation for leptospirosis and toxoplasmosis in equine abortions. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 8 no.4:287-289 1954.

1. Państwowy Zakład Higieny, Katedra Mikrobiologii Wydz. Wet. Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie i Państwowy Instytut Weterynaryjny. Ośrodek Badania Ronien Zakaznych Klaczy, Warszawa.

(ABORTION,

equine, serol. investigation on leptospirosis & toxoplasmosis as causative agents)

(HORSES, diseases,

abortion, serol. investigation on leptospirosis & toxoplasmosis as causative agents)

(TOXOPLASMOSIS,

causing equine abortion, serol. verification)

(LEPTOSPIROSIS,

causing equine abortion, serol. verification)

DYMOWSKA, Z.

DYMOWSKA, Zofia; KOZLOWSKA, Danuta; WLODEK, Zofia

Attempted infection of white rats with toxoplasmosis and investigation of Toxoplasma in wild rats. Med. dosw. mikrob. 7 no.1:71-75
1955.

1. Z Oddzialu Parazytologii Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie.
(TOXOPLASMOSIS, experimental,
in white rats)
(TOXOPLASMA,
failure of isolation from rats in Poland)
(RATS,
failure of isolation of Toxoplasma in Poland)

DYMOWSKA, Z.

DYMOWSKA, Z.

Utilization of stained antigen in diagnosis of leptospirosis.
Med. dosw. mikrob. 8 no.4:483-494 1956.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, diagnosis,
serol. with stained antigen (Pol))

JANICKI, Mikolaj; DYMOWSKA, Zofia; LUKASIAK, Jakub (Warszawa)

Warsaw as an endemic focus of malaria in Poland. Wiadomosci
parazyt., Warsz. 2 no.5 Suppl:27-28. 1956.

1. Zaklad Parazytologii Lekarskiej P. Z. H.
(MALARIA, epidemiology,
in Poland, endemicity in Warsaw (Pol))

DYMOWSKA, ZOFIA

MIGDAJSKA-KASSUROWA, Bronislawa; DYNOWSKA, Zofia

Problem of amebiasis in Poland. Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.49:1888-1892
9 Dec 57.

1. (Z Oddzialu Obserwacyjnego Szpitala Zakaznego Nr 1 w Warszawie;
ordynator: dr med. Br. Migdalska-Kassurowa i z Oddzialu Parazytologii
Lekarskiej P.Z.H. w Warszawie, kierownik: mgr Z. Dymowska.) Adres:
Warszawa, ul. Saska 91 m.3.
(AMEBIASIS, epidemiol.
in Poland (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/1 Public Health, etc. Jan58
DYMOWSKA, Z.

114. DYMOWSKA Z., KOZLOWSKA D. and KICINSKA H. Zakl. Parazyt., Zakl. Epidem. PZH, Warszawa. Poziom przeciwciał leptospirowych u pracowników rzeźni *The level of leptospiral antibodies in slaughter-house workers* Przegl. epidem. 1957, 11/1 (91—95) Tables 2

In 1952-54, 511 slaughter-house workers were examined for leptospirosis. As a result of these investigations, it was ascertained that 33.8 % of workers gave a positive reaction to leptospiral antigens. The maximum agglutination titre was 1:800. Among the positive reactions, agglutinations with icterohaemorrhagiae antigen predominated (65 cases). A relation between the kind of the work and the number of positive reactions may easily be observed. The largest number of positive reactions was ascertained in workers in the shambles, in the storeroom containing dismembered carcasses, and in the transport and sorting of livestock. The level of antibodies was maintained even after the lapse of two years in one half of the staff examined. This type of investigation has not yet been carried out in Poland and may throw light on the prophylaxis of leptospirosis.

POLAND/Zooparasitology. Parasitic Protozoa.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 76911.

Author : Janicki, Mikolaj; Dymowska, Zofia; Dukasiak, Jakub.

Inst :

Title : Malaria in Poland in 1945-1955 and the Peculiarities
of Its Course in Warsaw.

Orig Pub: Prsegl. epidemioi., 1957,^{WARZ.} 11, No 2, 109-121.

Abstract: A description of a malaria epidemic in Poland is given. Analysis of the graphs of the malaria in Warsaw in 1947-1949 point to the existence here of two subspecies of malarial parasites. The disease increase in the first half of the year and is caused by Plasmodium vivax hibernans, which possesses a long period of incubation; the second disease increase is caused in autumn by Pl. vivax vivax (Nikolayev B.P.)

Card : 1/2

ORLOW, G.A.; DYMOWSKA, Z.

Comparison of the value of toxoplasmosis antigens used in complement fixation reaction. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 4 no.5-6:413; Engl. transl. 414 1958.

1. Z Instytutu Poloznictwa i Ginekologii w Moskwie i Zakladu Parazytologii PZH w Warszawie.

(TOXOPLASMOSIS, immunology,

complement fixation, comparison of antigens (Pol))

(COMPLEMENT,

fixation in toxoplasmosis, comparison of antigens (Pol))

PRAWECKA, M.; DYMOWSKA, Z.; KOZIŁOWSKA, D.

Toxoplasmosis in pathological complications of pregnancy. Wiadomosci
parazyt., Warsz. 4 no.5-6:417; Engl transl. 417-418 1958.

1. Z II Klin. Poloznictw i Chor. Kob. AM i Zakladu Parazytologii PZH
w Warszawie.

(PREGNANCY, complications,
toxoplasmosis (Pol))
(TOXOPLASMOSIS, in pregn.
(Pol))

^{Z.}
PYTEL, I.; ~~DYMONSKA~~; KOZILOWSKA, D.

Fetal abnormalities and abortions and their relation to toxoplasmosis.
Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz 4 no.5-6:419-420; Engl. transl. 420-421 1958

1. Z II Kliniki Polozniczo-Ginekol. Ak. Med. w Lodzi i Zakladu Parazytologii PZH w Warszawie.

(ABORTION, etiol. & pathogen.
toxoplasmosis (Pol))

(ABNORMALITIES, etiol. & pathogen.
maternal toxoplasmosis in pregn. (Pol))

(TOXOPLASMOSIS, in pregn.
causing abortion & abnorm. (Pol))

(PREGNANCY, compl.
toxoplasmosis, causing abnorm. & abortion (Pol))

ORLOW, Georgi; DYMOWSKA, Zofia

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(TOXOPLASMOSIS immunol) (ANTIGENS)
(ELECTROPHORESIS)

POLAND

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"Studies on Survival of *Leptospira canicola* in the Body of the Mite *Ixodes ricinus*."

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Abstract [English summary modified]: Authors could not obtain any data indicating that *L. canicola* may be transmitted by the tick *Ixodes ricinus*. In general, leptospirae did not seem to survive in the ticks for more than 3 days, and suspension of ground ticks seemed to exert a cidal action, especially on pathogenic strains. Four Soviet, 3 Polish and 8 Western references.

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